

NEW DEVICE OF BRITISH PROVES MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON OF WAR

Armored Motor Cars Used in
Co-operation With Infantry
Charges Enfilade Germans
With Deadly Effect.

WEIRD 'TANKS' LOOK LIKE NOTHING EVER SEEN

Soldiers Make Fun of Strange
Looking Engine of Destruction
and Wonder Which Is
Its Head and Which Its Tail.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Paris, Sept. 16.—The work of the new armored cars in co-operation with the British infantry in their charges in yesterday's successful attack is the one theme of the talk throughout the army today.

"The idea was so good when it was offered," said a staff officer, "that we had some built and the way they have gone over the German trenches and enfiladed them with machine guns is a return for the surprise the Germans gave us with their gas attacks in the first battle of Ypres."

Evidently the British are able to keep the building of these cars entirely secret and the first that the Germans knew of their existence was when in the misty dawn yesterday morning they came thundering across craters and over tree stumps, cutting down many small trees on their way toward the German trenches on the second line and even to the third line. The return to earth of the ichthyosaurs or dinosaurs spouting bullets from their nostrils could not have been more amazing.

Cars are called "tanks," said a staff officer, "because they have applied to these strange creations of machine, but they look less like tanks than anything else in the world. It is hard to say what they look like. They have been compared both to armadillos and measuring worms and to many other weird creeping or crawling objects of natural history. A man of war's turret crossing fields, in and out of gullies and through fences, would present a spectacle resembling their progress."

During the day's proceeding the attack, as they moved up to the front and the soldiers gazed at them, the machines of all ranks were tickled. All sorts of questions were propounded, would the thing stand when it was hit—and what was it? Which was its tail and which its head? At all events it was a steel jointed incarnation of military secrecy. Spectators laughed at it but with the true British sporting instinct hoped it would at least have a sporting chance.

Last night a wonder man took from the line for their pain and what part their battalion played during the battle in telling what the "tanks" did. Notes were compared between the crews, which were their brain centers. Some soldiers said their battalions had nothing more to do than harvesters who gather sheaves, following a harrow and harrowed with fire.

Strange Clashes in Reports.

British army reports never had a stronger passage than one saying that the Germans had surrendered to a "tank" unless it was one reporting

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Sept. 16.—New Mexico
Sunday, generally fair, Monday fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 80 degrees; minimum, 43; range, 37; temperature at 6 p. m., 70; southwest wind clear.

that the tank had been seen from an aeroplane making its way through the main streets of the village of Fiers, followed by cheering British soldiers. A staff officer spoke of one having stopped to "browse" at the edge of a wood before continuing to advance. It is small wonder that anybody who saw in action one of these armored motor cars—if ever he saw an allowable name—should hold up his hands. They have brought a new element into the grim, monotonous business of war, trenches, shells and bombs. It was the "tanks" and the "tanks" made good.

According to reports, trenches full of dead were left in its wake when the occupants of trenches tried to hold their ground and did not surrender or fly from its approach. Yet destructive as the fire of the tanks was, many German prisoners began laughing when recalling the first glimpse of them, while the British, as a result of the fact that these grotesque comrades went into the charge, are laughing and reliving over the day's victory. The tanks have added an element of humor which put the army through all its ranks into festive mood.

Friday a Big Day.

Army officers universally are speaking of Friday as the best day for the British army since the offensive began on the Somme front. With the exception of July 1, the attack began yesterday morning was the most expensive of any in the weeks of the battle. For the first time new armored motor cars, suitable for crossing trenches and shell holes, came into action with the British sweep down the ridges to the lower ground toward Bapaume. At this writing the British are beyond the village of Fiers, which they took early in the morning, and are established in Martinpuich and Courcellette.

The slow plodding work of recent weeks, which included the taking of Guinchy and Guillemont had for its object control of all the high ground from the region of Thiepval to the junction with the French at the right. The Germans fought hard for every foot of it. Devilly, or Devil's wood, High Wood and the ridge of earth which the windmill crowned beyond Pozieres had been steeped with the blood of men fallen there in their last stand under the heaviest orgy of shell fire in the history of war, as experts agree, as German wreaths still lie in a line for a piece of farm land but for military and human misery.

BRITISH AEROPLANES DROP
BOMBS ON OSTEND

London, Sept. 16.—The following statement was given out officially here today:

"In the early hours of Friday a squadron of naval aeroplanes successfully bombed the enemy's heavy battery near Ostend (on the Belgian coast). All returned safely."

BERLIN ISSUES STATEMENT
ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

Berlin, Sept. 16.—The German official statement regarding operations in France says:

"Western theater: Duke Albert of Wurttemberg—As has repeatedly happened during the last few days, Westende was again bombarded yesterday from the sea without result."

"In the Ypres salient and on the northern part of the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht the enemy developed a lively fire and patrol activity."

"The battle on the Somme was especially fierce yesterday. A strong assault by about twenty Anglo-French divisions (400,000 officers and men) was directed against our front between the Ancre and the Somme after the artillery had poured its highest intensity."

"Following upon hot fighting, we were forced back through the villages of Combles, Martinpuich and Fiers. Combles was held against

ALLIES SEEM TO HAVE HALTED TO ALLOW HAIG TO READJUST LINES

Offensive of British and French
Is Suspended So That Ter-
ritory Gained Recently Can
Be Consolidated.

IMPORTANT LOSSES ARE ADMITTED BY BERLIN

Bulgarian Troops Retake Large
Part of Area Lost by Them
During Balkan War; Italians
Making Headway.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Paris, Sept. 16 (1916 p. m.)—The advance of the British in France apparently has halted momentarily, while General Haig's men consolidate the ground gained and withstand German counter-attacks. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, launched futile attacks against the new positions.

Berlin admits the loss of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Fiers, but declares that strong British attacks against Combles were ineffective. It is estimated by the Germans that twenty divisions, or about 400,000 men, took part in the Anglo-French drive Friday. Berlin says the British made progress and that the French assaults south of the Somme were repulsed.

Bulgars Make Gains.

Bulgarian troops, assisted by German and Turkish, have regained virtually all that part of Dobruja taken by Rumania during the second Balkan war. Forces of the central powers have driven Russian and Rumanian back south of Silistria, on the Danube to Monastir, on the Black sea coast.

The Rumanian advance in Transylvania is meeting with stiff resistance from the Austro-German forces. Attempts of the Rumanians to cross the Alper river were checked. At Hatzeg, Rumanian positions were taken.

Italian troops are succeeding in their new offensive toward Trieste, Rome says. Several important positions on the line of the Vallone were taken from the Austrians, and the Italians also captured more than 1,000 prisoners.

Allied Advance Successful.

According to the estimate capitals the advance of the French, British and Serbians in Macedonia against the German-Bulgarian forces continues successfully. The most violent fighting is taking place west of Lake Ostrovo, where the Serbians are said to have routed the troops of the central powers. The Serbians have advanced northeast of Florina, and have captured thirty-two cannon.

French forces have advanced in the regions of Votivnik, Komoskopol and Florina. Sofia says the Bulgarians repulsed attacks in the region of Lake Ostrovo. Berlin says the Bulgarians retired to a new defensive position after the loss of Malkindza. Serbian attacks on the Moenkof front failed, according to Berlin.

King Constantine of Greece, apparently has succeeded in obtaining a new cabinet. An unofficial dispatch received in London says that Nikolaos Kalogeropoulos, who was summoned by the king, has formed a cabinet to supplant that of former Premier Zaimis.

German Prisoners Taken.

General Haig, commander of the British forces on the Somme front, reports the capture of additional German prisoners to the number of 1,700 making the total captured for the last two days more than 4,000.

Continuation of the battle is reported in the British official statement south of the Ancre river. The British proceeded methodically with their attack, began Friday, and Germans responded with heavy counter-attacks, both against British and French.

Comparative quiet, however, reigned along the French section of the Somme front, although the French report some progress north of Bouchavesnes and the capture of a trench northeast of Moray.

ADDITIONAL PROGRESS
IS MADE BY BRITISH

London, Sept. 17 (1916 p. m.)—British forces south of the Ancre have made additional progress, according to the official statement from general headquarters issued last night. The advance since Friday along a front of six miles is estimated at from one to two miles.

Seventeen hundred additional prisoners were taken Saturday, and the total number of prisoners captured in along British attacks.

"Further south to the Somme all attacks were repulsed with sanguinary losses, as some instances after hand-to-hand fighting."

"South of the Somme front, Bar-le-Duc to the east, French attacks also were repulsed. Fighting still continues for possession of some positions."

"Six enemy aeroplanes were shot down, including one by Lieutenant Winterton and two by Captain Bellie. The latter now has had twenty-one aeroplanes out of action."

"Crown Prince Frederick William, apart from a few fruitless French hand grenade attacks, fighting with moderate bounds."

YOU STILL CAN GET TICKETS

Many people were disappointed last year because they failed to get season tickets to the state fair and were compelled to pay higher rates at the gate.

For the accommodation of such, this year, both in and out of the city, the board reserved a limited number of tickets, as did the Evening Herald, which may be had for TWO DOLLARS EACH, good for six day and three night admissions.

As long as the Journal's supply lasts, any person may secure tickets by applying at the Journal office in person or by letter.

the last two days is more than 4,000.

COMPARATIVE QUIET
PREVALES ON THE SOMME

Paris, Sept. 16 (1916 p. m.)—The Somme front today was comparatively quiet, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The French are making progress north of Bouchavesnes. A German aeroplane has dropped several bombs on Rheims, killing two civilians.

NEW GREEK CABINET
A SERVICE AFFAIR

Athens, Sept. 16 (via London, 11:15 p. m.)—The new Greek cabinet, headed by Nikolaos Kalogeropoulos, assumes power under the same conditions as surrounded that of its predecessor and is merely a service cabinet.

The new premier, M. Kalogeropoulos is considered one of the most able lawyers in Greece, and has received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Paris. He lived for a long time in France, and has had close relations with Great Britain.

M. Kalogeropoulos was minister of finance for a brief time in 1904-5, and was minister of the interior in the Theotokis cabinet of 1908-9.

The new premier is friendly to former premier Venizelos, although he is not an active partisan of the Venizelist party.

The new cabinet is considered here toward Greece's participation in the war.

AUSTRIANS WITHSTAND
ASSAULTS OF ITALIANS

Vienna, Sept. 16 (via London, 9:55 p. m.)—Except on the northern wing of the Carpo plateau Austrian troops on the lower front are withstanding the assaults of the Italians, according to the official communication issued from Austrian general headquarters today. The Italians have gained some ground on the northern plateau, and the Austrians have taken 300 prisoners.

HERE'S WHERE RUMANIANS
ARE TRY WHISTLING IT

Berlin, Sept. 16 (via Wireless to Sayville)—"The Rumanian army, who retreated onto the line of Tormose-Medlitz-Constanta," says the Bucharest Volks-Zeitung. This line is of decisive importance, as, foreseen by Rumania. The fate of the whole army fight in Rumania depends on the results in this district.

NEW GREEK CABINET
HAS BEEN SWORN IN

London, Sept. 16 (1916 p. m.)—A. B. C. Reuter dispatch from Athens says: "The new cabinet was sworn in by George M. Kalogeropoulos and the ministers of the extreme right. Its fate depends upon the policy, which if it is a continuation of the so-called 'neutrality' will give a short life."

REPUBLICANS OF INTERNATIONAL FAME SAY THEY ARE FOR WILSON

David Lubin, Founder International Institute of Agriculture and Father of Rural Credits, Latest Convert.

EDISON, BURBANK AND FORD ALSO ON LIST

Each One Advises His Fellow
Americans That This Is No
Time to Swap Horses; President
Good Business Man.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL
New York, Sept. 16.—David Lubin, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture and father of the rural credit movement in America, joined today the list of prominent republicans openly espousing the reelection of President Wilson. Within a fortnight Thomas A. Edison, Luther Burbank and Henry Ford, all republicans and men of international fame, have made similar declarations.

None of them can see sufficient reason for rejecting Wilson or for substituting Hughes.

Each one in substance advises his fellow-Americans that in his opinion it is no time to swap horses crossing the stream of the greatest crisis in the world's history.

David Lubin is a wealthy California farmer, his interest in securing a square deal for the farmer led him to make research abroad, and out of his efforts grew the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy. This unique institution does for the staples of agriculture of the world what the American Chamber of Commerce does for the products of the American manufacturing industry.

Lubin's Statement.

Before calling today for Rome, Mr. Lubin said:

"In the application of business methods of distribution America, until the present administration, was about 150 years behind Germany and several decades behind the rest of Europe. And set in the way thing in which America is backward she should lead the world, she does not, because a phalanx of special interests dictated public opinion and controlled legislation through the houses of the republicans. So clearly have they worked that the average man is depressed, his critical faculties are dulled."

Neither Fooled Nor Led.

"President Wilson is neither fooled nor led by his crowd. He is a strong, pure, honest man. He has a historic sense of the past and a prophetic spiritual sense of the future. While he has no above the clouds his feet are always on the earth. He is neither a dreamer nor a cynic. He is idealistic on the one side, on the other practical. He is a good business man. It is a pleasure and a satisfaction to do business with him."

"I found Mr. Roosevelt a good fellow. I find Mr. Wilson a good president. I like Mr. Roosevelt, I admire President Wilson. President Wilson brings a scholarly mind to business. He knows that good politics and good economics are the same thing. He is fearless. To all my relations, with him, direct or indirect, I fail to find anybody or anything he is afraid of."

Big Copper Shipment Arrives.

New York, Sept. 16.—A shipment of 8,000 tons of copper in ingots and bars, valued at more than \$4,000,000, arrived here today on the American mailship, Sherman, from Valparaiso and Antofagasta, Chile. The copper is consigned to American interests.

MESSAGE GETS TO FORT LAWTON AHEAD OF TIME

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Seattle, Washington, Sept. 15.—The war department in Washington is to receive within a few days, details of a trans-continental automobile race against time, which ended today at Fort Lawton. When a message which started from Plymouth, Mass., was delivered to the post commander. The message, dispatched from Plymouth at noon last Monday, reached Fort Lawton at 10:12 p. m. on hour and twelve minutes behind the 120-hour schedule allotted for the trip. The delay was due to an accident to one of the automobiles on a mountain road east of Seattle.

AMERICAN BLACKLIST PROTEST IS PLATONIC

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Berlin, Sept. 16, 6 p. m.—(Via London, Sept. 17, 3:25 a. m.)—Printing several columns of disapproves from the United States about the effect of the American blacklist and the various congressional measures taken to offset it, the Postman, Berlin, comes to the conclusion that the American protest is only "platonian" and will never go beyond high sounding words.

HORACE WHITE, FAMOUS JOURNALIST, IS DEAD

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
New York, Sept. 16.—Horace White, for many years one of the country's foremost journalists and an authority on financial subjects, died at his home here today after a long illness. He was 82 years old.

Mr. White was a survivor of the distinguished group of New York journalists which included Charles A. Dana and Whitelaw Reid. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Rumanians Meet Stiff Resistance.

Berlin (via Wireless to Sayville), Sept. 16.—Rumanian troops pushing north into Transylvania are meeting with stiff resistance in the vicinity of Fagaras about twenty miles inside the frontier line, according to today's German war office report.

HELPER HAS HAND ON THROTTLE AND TRAIN COLLIDES

Accident Occurs on Pennsylvania Railroad While the Locomotive Is Being Handled by Engineer's Assistant

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
New York, Sept. 16.—Investigation of a collision today between an electric locomotive and an express train at the New York entrance of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the Hudson river, in which eleven persons were injured, disclosed, according to the police, that the locomotive was operated at the time by the engineer's helper. The latter, Thomas Reed, and George Kroon, the engineer, were arrested tonight, charged with criminal negligence.

The police assert that Reed told them the locomotive was electric locomotive engineers employed by the Pennsylvania railroad to permit them to run trains during the winter when they are known to have sufficient experience. Reed declared that Reed was not responsible for the accident, claiming that the helper failed to work.

Fireworks Galore.

The fireworks will be far better than last year, the cost for three nights being considerably more than last year for six nights. The racing, when all of the entries are considered, approximately \$10,000. The band music costs just the same as last year.

Added to all of that, we shall have with us the "Kilbuck Girls"—sings of them—who compose one of the best of the Redpath attractions. They will sing at the fair grounds every day. This attraction alone costs the fair \$150.

Then there are the Indian races, the cowboy races and a lot of other races. The amusement features of the fair are crowded to the limit. This is for the purpose of bringing people here to see the exhibit of cereals, of livestock, of poultry, of the products of the orchard, the garden and the mine.

There will be a machinery exhibit, and there will be a sale of more than 1,000 articles, comprising everything from a dozen safety razors to electric chairs, cream separators and threshing machines.

SIX MISSING MEN ARE BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Pittsburgh, Sept. 16.—The fact that six men have been missing since an explosion last night at the plant of the Acta Chemical company in Oakdale, a suburb, today prompted a hurried investigation by the coroner's office. Officers of the company declared they did not know the number of casualties, but expressed the belief that all at work in the building had been killed.

The plant where the explosion occurred was said to be engaged in the manufacture of a high explosive.

Fourth Fire at Missouri Pen.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 16.—The fourth fire within two months at the Missouri penitentiary occurred shortly before noon today in a paint shop owned by the state within the prison walls. It was soon extinguished with a hose estimated at not more than \$1,000. The fire was said to have been the work of convicts.

Belgium Bank Seizure Denied.

Berlin, Sept. 16 (via Wireless to Sayville).—The report from entente quarters that the German government had seized the entire holdings of the Belgian bank, amounting to 600,000,000 francs, was denied in a statement issued today by the Overseas News Agency. "There has been no seizure at all," says the agency statement.

Do You Know What the State Fair Means; You Must See It

The State Fair! Do you have any idea what it means when you speak of the New Mexico State Fair? Read the advertisement issued by the State Fair Board and then think it over a bit!

People who came to the fair last year went away wondering if New Mexico ever would see the like again. It was the first real state fair ever seen in the southwest. It was a revelation, a wonder. Men who thought they knew New Mexico as they knew their home town, went away with a new thought of what New Mexico is and what New Mexico may be. But they all thought Mr. Putney's fair was the last word in fairs for this state for a long time.

But W. P. Southard was charged with the duty of putting on the fair for 1916. Mr. Putney, when he resigned, recommended Mr. Southard, because he believed him the best fitted man in the state to take over the work. Mr. Putney's judgment of men has been justified, and more than justified.

The work of organizing the state this year was easy, compared with the work of last year. It cost only a small sum this year compared with the cost of last year. The foundations laid by Mr. Putney were solid for the work this year.

But instead of a step backward this year, it has been a step forward. The fair is to be better as to amusements and entertainments, and the industrial show is sure to be far ahead of that last year.

Last year was the beginning of the exhibition of registered livestock. This year will bring together more registered horses, more registered bulls and cows, more registered hogs, and more registered sheep, than ever before were seen at one time in the southwest.

Last year the racing was not satisfactory. This year the expenses of that feature were increased greatly, and care was taken to see that the horses brought in had records worth while. The entries are full. Last year the fireworks were splendid, and the only way a better display could be had was to pay more money for it. This year it costs more to put on three nights than it cost for six nights last year.

The Indian sports this year are to cost \$1,000. Big prizes are paid in big cities to see and hear them. Did you ever see Capt. A. H. Hardy? He does things with guns that Buffalo Bill never thought of attempting. There will be a thrill every minute at the fair this year.

